

July 10, 1968

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks

E 6351

Congressman Brademas talks over agriculture legislation with a Third District farm family.

Senator Birch Bayh and Congressman Brademas at conference they sponsored in South Bend for small businessmen.

Congressman Brademas and Senator Cannon of Nevada see President Johnson sign into law their Voting Assistance Bill.

EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE

HON. WILLIAM R. ANDERSON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1968

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, it is with warm pleasure and pride that I invite the attention of this House to the election of Mr. Donald Pilkinton of Waverly, Tenn., to the office of president of the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America. The scope of this achievement is indicated by the fact that there are more than 20,000 F.F.A. members in the State.

Mr. Pilkinton composed and delivered an award winning speech for a Tennessee F.F.A. public speaking contest. It merits a thoughtful reading by all of us who are vitally interested in the present and future development of American agriculture. Mr. Pilkinton who is 18 years old demonstrates the sort of disciplined imagination and thoughtful optimism that will tenaciously confound those whose gloomy predictions on the future of the farmer and rural America fill so many somber papers today. Mr. Pilkinton's creative views on our agricultural development do great credit to his rural Tennessee heritage, to his parents and school, and to the Future Farmers of America. I commend it to the attention of all who understand the problems and promise of rural America.

The speech follows:

EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE

(By Donald Pilkinton, first place winner in the State public speaking contest of the Tennessee Association FFA, April 25, 1968)

Have you taken a close look at the opportunities of today's agriculture? You'll find thousands of jobs in hundreds of careers—many of which were relatively unknown a few years ago.

I would like to explore some of these opportunities with you, but first, let's define agriculture.

Agriculture is science at work for the well being of the world. It is production of feed and fiber on a large scale. It is business and industry furnishing supplies and equipment to producers. It is buying crops and livestock and turning these products by mechanized magic into appealing packages on the store shelf.

This is a fairly broad definition, but agriculture is a broad field, with fascinating new opportunities.

The future in agriculture is tremendous, and it is growing everyday. Agriculture is actively seeking recruits for jobs more often in the city than on the farm. It constantly asks for more college graduates—both men and women—who are ready to devote their full energies to the basic task of today's agriculture.

There are twice as many job opportunities in agricultural business every year as there are college trained graduates to fill them. Agriculture employs two out of every five

workers in the United States today. So you can begin to imagine the opportunities which await a person with an agricultural education.

A high school graduate interested in a job in agriculture would do well to consider entering college and majoring in agriculture. With the continual decline in the number of farms, one might think this very poor advice. But majoring in agriculture does not mean only studying to be a farmer.

In referring back to my definition of agriculture you will notice that only one small portion of the definition pertained to the farmer. This was where agriculture was defined as production of food and fiber. However, the definition also stated that agriculture was science, business, industry, the purchasing and selling of products, and the furnishing of supplies to farmers. The great operation of agriculture requires engineers, scientists, technologists, production men and salesmen, all with specialized knowledge. As you can see, the farmer has many assistants. Most of their jobs require a background in farming and a good basic knowledge of agriculture. A pamphlet composed by agricultural teachers all over the country entitled *Agriculture is More Than Farming* has this to say,

"The farm boy, with his rich experience of rural life and work on the farm, has a built in advantage for gainful occupation in the broad field of agriculture. The opportunities are there, and they will remain in the future. The farm boy is limited only by (1) his willingness and ability for self-advancement; and (2) the educational opportunities that are available to him."

The opportunities are unlimited for a farm boy with a good education.

For a young man who wants to become a farmer, a college education is advisable. In this country only the best prepared and most efficient farmers will survive the competition. We have been fond of saying that the farmer's raw materials are the soil, the sun, the air, the rain, and the seed; but our poetic phrases do not take into account all that farmers must know, and have, and do in order to convert the raw materials into finished agricultural products and to market them in prime condition at the right time. After all, farming is big business. Operating a successful farm today requires a man who can run a \$100,000 a year business. He must have the ability to look his banker in the eye and ask for a \$50,000 operating loan—and have the record, to back up his request. He must be well established in life, and must be able to make decisions.

However, all cannot become full time farmers. Less than one-third of the working force in today's agriculture is required to produce our food supply. Agri-business places greater demands every day. Agriculture demands the best available. A college education is already required to fill many jobs in agriculture, and it is becoming increasingly harder to get a good job in any industry without a college education. The education which one receives in a lifetime will be largely responsible for determining the kind of life he will live, his future happiness, and his usefulness to society. One owes it to himself to get a good education.

In advising everyone to continue his agricultural education by going to college, one must stop and think that perhaps it is not advisable for all high school graduates to go to college. Some have "loafed" in elementary and high school, and therefore, have not sufficiently prepared themselves for college.

What is to be done with those who are unprepared? Many of them will realize too late the need for an education. Some of these people will go into farming unprepared to compete with modern technology and farming methods. These people will need an agricultural education to become a successful farmer. An agricultural education is a continuing process. Much

progress is being made toward instruction in agriculture beyond the high school. For those who are unable to spend the time to obtain a college degree there are many briefer courses of study offered in most agricultural colleges across the nation. These courses of study vary in length from a few weeks to two years and can be very valuable. Taking advantage of any of these opportunities can lead to gainful employment in an agricultural occupation.

But, we need to face this fact. More and more young people are going to college. Some forty years ago, about 10% of the high school graduates pursued college work. Now about 50% of high school graduate are going to college. A good education is becoming more and more essential to a person entering the broad field of agriculture. Yes, as in any other industry, there is no place in modern agriculture for the unskilled and untrained worker.

LOUISIANA WILD LIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION OPPOSES RESTRICTIONS

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1968

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission adopted on June 21, 1968, a resolution opposing legislation requiring the registration and licensing or any other restriction upon the use of sporting rifles and shotguns for recreational purposes. The commission made a copy of this resolution available to me for my information and, so that my colleague may be familiar with the commission's views, under unanimous consent I submit the resolution for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as follows:

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE LOUISIANA WILD LIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION, ALEXANDER, LA., JUNE 21, 1968

On motion of Mr. Norris, seconded by Mr. Wright, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, attempts are being made in the U.S. to create mass hysteria over firearms including sporting rifles and shotguns, and

"Whereas, the vast amount of propaganda fostered upon the American people in recent weeks has implied that registration and/or licensing of all firearms is the only solution to many of the nation's problems, and

"Whereas, the introduction of a number of anti-gun bills in Congress will severely penalize millions of Americans who use sporting arms for hunting wild game and other recreational purposes, and

"Whereas, the proponents of such legislation are insisting upon hasty and immediate action on these bills that are designed to restrict the rights of all the people to acquire and use sporting arms that have been in effect for hundreds of years because of the totally irrational act of one alien who used a registered pistol to assassinate a presidential candidate, and

"Whereas, 300,000 sportsmen in Louisiana enjoyed over 5.5 million peaceful trips afield with firearms last winter in the pursuit of wild game and game birds, and

"Whereas, the sport of hunting with firearms is constantly being promoted by the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission because it is the basis for wildlife management programs and because this wholesome outdoor sport contributes to the well being and character of hundreds of thousands of sportsmen thereby serving as a deterrent to crime.

E 6352

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks

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"Therefore, be it resolved that the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission does hereby request that the members of the Louisiana Congressional delegation vigorously oppose all legislation that would call for the registration and licensing or any other restriction upon the use of sporting rifles and shotguns for recreational purposes, and

"Be it further resolved that the sportsmen of Louisiana be urged to make known their views on this urgent matter to Congress and the President of the United States, and

"Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President and to members of Congress.

"Attest:

"LESLIE L. GLASGOW,
"Director and Secretary Louisiana Wild
Life and Fisheries Commission."

file CUBA: A THREAT TO U.S. SURVIVAL

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1968

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, over a long period of time most informed observers have noted the complete failure, with rare exceptions, of the communications media of our country to publish in objective and forthright manner important news affecting the well-being and security of the United States especially as regards the threat from Communist Cuba.

A most informative editorial in the July 1, 1968, issue of Barron's, a national business and financial weekly, courageously exposes and comments upon what has happened, and is still taking place, in the Caribbean Island, 90 miles off our coast.

Because of its relevance to the current presidential campaign, I quote it as part of my remarks:

NINETY MILES AWAY A FORGOTTEN ENEMY IS PLOTTING U.S. DESTRUCTION

While newspapers may be making money hand-over-fist, in the main they have done little or nothing of late to enhance their professional stature. On the contrary, to the rampant emotionalism and blatant irrationality which have dominated the national scene since the death of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, the American press, like its pathos-drenched video counterpart, has made no small contribution. In a sudden assault on violence, the Greensboro (N.C.) News abruptly cancelled the comic strip "Little Orphan Annie," whose Daddy Warbucks (a notorious capitalist warmonger) never hesitates to meet force with force. Exercise of what has come to be known as journalistic "responsibility" in covering racial disturbances also has hit a new high (or low). In the nerve center of U.S. communications, only Women's Wear Daily recently saw fit to print that "wolfpacks" armed with firebombs kept Pittsburgh tense a fortnight ago, while vandalism and looting broke out the same weekend in Denver.

In playing down or blacking out accounts of violence at home, the U.S. press is merely extending a practice or policy which long has prevailed with respect to news from abroad, notably from Fidel Castro's Cuba. Since the beginning of the Communist plug-ugly's bloody career in the Sierra Maestra, the journalistic watchword over here—with a few honorable exceptions—has been "see no evil; hear no evil; print no evil." No need to dwell on the faulty reporting of the Pulitzer-Prize winning New York Timesman, or the naive

with which the American Society of Newspaper Editors hosted the bearded butcher shortly after he rose to power. Since then the record of the Fourth Estate has gone from bad to worse. To the quiet dismay of The Reporter magazine, which had far too much courage and candor for its overwhelmingly "liberal" readership, the momentous Tri-continental Conference in Havana (Barron's, March 21, 1966), where global Bolshevism in effect declared war on the Western Hemisphere, "received little or no coverage in the major U.S. newspapers." Since then the mounting wave of subversion and terrorism launched from the island fortress has gone largely unreported, as has a well-documented recent attempt to assassinate Fidel Castro.

The paper curtain may be thick, but it is not impenetrable. Owing in large measure to the efforts of the U.S. Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba, and its monthly Latin America Report, some of the ugly truth about Castro's Cuba has begun to emerge. After a decade of Red misrule, the island, which (despite all propaganda to the contrary), once enjoyed a relatively high standard of living, has sunk to the level of bare subsistence. Thanks to a misguided U.S. foreign policy, the Kremlin has gained a privileged sanctuary in the Caribbean from which to launch attacks throughout the Hemisphere. Most alarming of all, Cuba has become staging area, headquarters and sources of supply for the revolutionary U.S. black power movement. "Don't worry," proclaimed a satiric bumper sticker during the last Presidential campaign, "they're still ninety miles away." But they're getting closer all the time.

With some news media, indeed, the Cuban Reds are already "in." Undaunted by the earlier fiasco, the Times last summer dispatched Executive Editor James Reston to the scene. The Timesman reported "a sense of common life and purpose," and, of Fidel Castro, observed: "I think he's got the support of his people." Last fall, Channel 13, the National Education Television station in New York, broadcast a blatant propaganda offering co-produced by a man who, according to Latin America Report, "once worked with the Fair Play for Cuba committee, partially Castro-financed organization . . ." and which tended to blame the island's current woes on the legacy of Yankee imperialism. The true state of affairs is quite different. Pre-Castro Cuba ranked among the leading three Latin American nations in various indices of well-being. Since 1959, however, it has been down hill all the way. Coffee and sugar, which the Pearl of the Antilles used to export in vast quantity, now are rationed. Fruit, meat and milk are virtually unobtainable. The most devastating commentary of life in Cuba today comes from the hordes of refugees, nearly half a million of whom already have opted for penniless freedom abroad and who continue to leave their native land at the rate of four thousand per month. Many who cannot gain permission to go—younger, more productive people—risk their lives to escape.

Neither the Times nor NET has had much to say about Cuban subversion and terrorism, a silence which, in view of Washington's efforts to avoid full disclosure, come as a surprise. For many years after the famous eye-ball-to-eye-ball confrontation with the Kremlin over Cuban-based Soviet missiles (knowledgeable sources, by the way, insist they are still there), the U.S. sought to conceal the full terms of the agreement between President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev, under which this country, in effect, gave its enemies a blanket pledge of no-invasion. Only last year, after the deposed Soviet leader spilled the beans in a television interview, did the American public get a glimpse of the truth. In a bitter commentary, John S. Knight, editorial chairman of the Miami Herald and other newspapers, wrote: "The Cuban refugees and their well-wishers in this country will never forget John F. Ken-

nedy's stirring pledge to members of Brigade 2506 at the Orange Bowl in December of 1962, 'I can assure you that this flag will be returned to this brigade in a free Havana' . . . Now the Monroe Doctrine is dead and Kennedy's emotional phrases are as ashes in the mouth."

Secure in their privileged sanctuary, the Cuban Reds, like their Vietcong comrades, are spreading subversion, destruction and death. Before the Organization of American States, Venezuela, which suffered the kidnapping and murder of its Social Security chief at the hands of a band of Castroite guerrillas, last year formally charged Cuba with aggression. Castro's late terrorist chieftain, Che Guevara (whose portrait inspired student rebels at Columbia University and elsewhere), was killed last October by Bolivian troops, after leaving what Latin America Report calls "a legacy of economic chaos and political deterioration." Firebombings have broken out throughout Puerto Rico, damaging or destroying facilities owned by such U.S. concerns as Kresge and Uniroyal, and, in the first four months of 1968 alone, causing losses estimated at \$10 million.

The U.S. mainland has become the latest, and most alarming, theater of operations. Leaders of so-called student and civil rights groups like Mark Rudd and Stokely Carmichael have gone to Cuba for aid and comfort. (Carmichael also is an honorary member of the Latin American Solidarity Organization, Havana-based subversive group.) In January, H. Rap Brown took sanctuary for six hours inside the Cuban Mission to the United Nations when policemen sought to arrest him. In April, after the death of Martin Luther King, black militant organizations were flooded with inflammatory posters of Cuban origin urging Negroes to revolt. If the U.S. suffers another long hot summer, it need not seek far for the source.

Despite open provocations and aggression, the United States clings to its policy of appeasement. Indeed, the lame-duck Administration still quacks hopefully of building bridges between East and West and lowering the nation's missile guard. With a single exception, none of the major Presidential candidates has said a word about the slave camp and Communist spearhead poised just ninety miles offshore. Behind the curtain of silence, however, lie one country's misery and another's shame. Both cry out for a day of reckoning.

MORE FLAGS THIS YEAR

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 10, 1968

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, another anniversary of the independence of these United States has come and gone.

In other years, I have been somewhat critical of the lack of display of patriotism by many of our citizens in their failure to display the U.S. flag on Independence Day.

But the situation was much improved this year.

In my home city of Buffalo, N.Y., I toured through quite a few neighborhoods on the holiday, and I want to report to this House that there was a great number of flags in evidence.

I made my trip after taking part in the Memorial Mass at St. John Kanty Roman Catholic Church for the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

Later in the day, I was honored to be